NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW VIEW OF SIBERIAN EXILE.

THROUGH SIBERIA. By Henry Landell. With Illustrations and Maps. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 391—404. Houghton, Minit & Co.

Mr. Lansdell, who is an English clergyman, took in 1879 the hard but diverting journey which he describes in these two bulky volumes. He went through Siberia partly as a missionary, carrying with him for distribution large quantities of Bibles. Testaments and tracts in native languages. Much of his store he left among the exiles and prisoners, to whose condition he devoted particular attention. Those who look in his narrative for confirmation of the stories of cruelty to political exiles so profusely printed in England and America will be disappointed. Exile in Siberia is, as Mr. Lansdell describes it, sad enough, but not so terrible as has been believed. It should be remembered, however, that the traveller in his inquiries suffered under the disability of ignorance of the Russian language, and that the authorities, from the highest officials in St. Petersburg to the most insignificant postmaster in wild Siberia, from the highest officials in St. Petersburg to the most insignificant postmaster in wild Siberia, from the highest officials in St. Petersburg to the most insignificant postmaster in wild Siberia, from the highest officials in St. Petersburg to the most insignificant postmaster in wild Siberia, from the highest officials in St. Petersburg to the most insignificant postmaster in wild Siberia, from the highest officials in St. Petersburg to the most insignificant postmaster in wild Siberia, from the highest officials in St. Petersburg to the most insignificant postmaster in wild Siberia, from the highest officials in St. Petersburg to the first office of the most insignificant postmaster in wild Siberia, from the highest officials in St. Petersburg to the first office of the number of the high the disappoint of the first office of the number of the man something in the shape late to the first blow with terrible severity, making the calling tha

this judgment unless just cause be shown to the contrary. This ingenious method of getting rid of nnisances might be practised to advantage in this is now done. Mr. Landsdell asserts that the great mass of exides are nothing more nor less than ordinary criminals. Comparatively few pany the husband and father to Siberia if she chooses, the Government formishing transportation and food. The proportion of men thus accompanied by their wives is one in six. Those exiles who are condemned to lose all their civil rights cannot look forpolitical offenders are seen hurried out of as last as they are harried into exile. Mr Lansdell heard of a Polish exile of good station, who was fortunate enough to win the love of an English girl connected of a member first of the English Royal family, then of the Imperial family of Russia, and finally of the Emperor himself. Not the a heroic Scotch Professor who escorted the young lady to her lover in Siberia, sat by her side for 3,000 miles, watched over her, saw her married officials till be had obtained the Pole's release author. When Alexander II, visited Paris in the time of Napoleon III, the Czar asked the Emperor there were anything he could do for him. Upo man who, in young and silly days, joined the Polish insurrection. He was made prisoner and is now in Siberia. Will you do me the favor to release him?" The request was granted, a messenger dispatched, and in forty five days the exile had driven back from the mines to Moscow and had received his pardon. But, as A high official told Mr. Lansdell that nearly 700

away, but to keep away and to get out of the country. It is so immense that they cannot travel far before winter lays siege to them, and then, if they have escaped in company, they have the choice of returning or cating one another. Some of the native tribes also hunt down escaped extles, and receive three roubles each for every The author thinks that the severance of family and feed there are not all the such as the concentration of the police either dead of all the author thinks that the severance of family and feed the author thinks that the severance of family and feed from a released "pelitical" who said that the severance of family and feed from a released "pelitical" who said that follow-prisoners that there was a small quicksilver mine at Nertelansk, but so poor an affair that it was not worked. Subspice, and that, as regards the country, she had succession round about Nerteliask, but nothing to complain of, but, she added nathetically, and that it was not worked. Subspice of much animal department of the subject of much animal department of had escaped, during three years had traversed more | mine. Mr. Lansdell's experience and searching than 2.000 miles, had reached her old home, and was retaken. This woman, when she went into exile, was eight months in going from Petersburg to Tobolsk, walking all the way. Test was before the introduction of railways and steamboats-in the days when one of the most heart-breaking sights on the globe was that of the chained men and women toiling painobliged to walk only part of the way, houses are erected along the road to receive them for the night, and if necessary they are permitted a longer rest in towns where there are hospitals and medical attendants. Nihilists receive more careful attention than do the ordinary vulgar criminal exiles. Each one is placed between two gendarmes and sent off to travel alone to their destination. These persons while traveling are never allowed to be out of sight of their keepers, who are ordered to allow no one to speak to them. These orders are not, how always carried out, for a friend of the author, coming one day to a swollen river near Omsk where a gendarme was waiting to cross with an exile, a young lady of seventeen, was permitted to speak to her. The poor girl told him that since she left Petersburg, a distance of 1,700 miles, she had not once had a gendarme out of her presence-the wretchedness of which fact Mr. Lansdell does not appear to realize. When several Nihilist exiles travel in a fashion together they are kept apart, and are not permitted to speak to each other-though this is not always enforced. Sometimes exiles are allowed to journey into Siberia by themselves like ordinary travellers. Mr. Lansdell met a lady who was forced to quit Petersburg at twenty-four hours' notice; she was allowed to travel alone, and by reason of illness on the way was a year in reaching her appointed place of exile in Eastern

exiles escape every year. It is not difficult to get

The mildest form of punishment inflicted for insubordination to prison authorities or for subse quent crimes of Siberian convicts is lacarceration in a solitary cell. Then comes deprivation in part of food and minor comferts; then if the offender is not already in irons, he may have them put on. If

from the highest officials in St. Petersburg to the most insignificant postmaster in wild Siberia, countenanced and assisted him in every possible way. All this Mr. Lansdell frankly admits; and is, indeed, notably modest and sincere in his statements.

A large proportion of the exites—about 20 per cent—are charged with no one particular offence, except that they have rendered themselves obnoxions to the community among which they lived. An idle and dranken Russian, who won't support his fanally nor pay his taxes, but leaves these things to be done by his neighbors, is sent by them to Siberia to get his living as a colonist. His commune—which may consist of several villages—meet in their Mir or village parliament, vote the ne'er-do-well anisance, and adjudge that he be sent at their expense into exile. The higher authorities confirm this judgment unless just cause be shown to the contrary. This ingenious method of getting rid of

from a lawyer that the public flagellator in Moscow | City, especially the Vanderbilt houses, with unwas so skilful in the manipulation of his weapon that he could with it snip a eigarette off a window without breaking the glass, or at a single blow break an inch board, and therefore a man's spine. He made a large fortune from those he flogged The law prescribed a certain number of stripes, but did not exact that the victim should suffer; and thus when well paid the flagellator let the knoat

Mr. Lansdell declares that the popular stories in regard to the ill-treatment of political exiles are ow unirne, though they might have been true of the Siberia of thirty or fifty years ago. He declares that the severest case of punishment of a political prisoner he met with was that of a Nihilist at Kara who had daily to go to work in the gold mines; but on retarning he had a comfortable room to himself with books and the frequent visits of his wife. Of a man concerned in an attempt on the life of the late Emperor the author says: "He was sentenced to the mines, and no doubt popular imagination pictured him chained | tellectual motives that ruled an older time. and tormented to within an inch of his life; whereas I found him confined, indeed, but only to rightly, in a tweed snit, looking highly presentable, and engaged in a way that I purposely avoid naming, but which did not necessitate the soiling of ins kept not only apart from criminals, but as far as possible from one another. Mr. Lausdeli's impression is that the greater number of political exiles and are then placed in villages and towns where they are expected to get their living. This they do in many ways, ome being teachers, some tradesmen, and some photographers. To be a "political" exile nany criminals attempt to pass for "politicals," thus often misleading travellers. The author is convinced that the number of political exiles is greatly the suffering exiles in quicksilver mines by saving the same family. that he has been unable to learn that there is a quicksilver mine in Siberia at all, or to get satisfactory proof that one ever existed.

The only testim my in favor of its existence he received from a released "political" who said that he once heard from some of his fellow-prisoners that the distribution of the follow-prisoners that the distribution of the following t amination would seem to prove indeed that the slow killing of exiles by mercury fumes is a mythical horror. As for the silver mmes, of which such terrible pictures have been given, his testimony is that these have been much overdrawn, and that while there have been instances of cruelty there is no systematic ill-treatment. He emphatically denies the report that women and children were ever forced to work in these mines.

The author's notes of travel are as interesting as his descriptions of exile-life. In a simple and easy style he gives much suggestive information as to Siberian and Russian customs. He speaks of the painful prevalence of husband murder in Russiaa thing which fills Siberia with female exiles, and is caused by the persistent and cruel beating of their wives by men of the lower orders. He mentions a singular town in China, just over the border, which he visited and which differs in one respect from all the cities on the face of the earth. There are only men, not a woman nor a baby, in it. This curious arrangement was made by the Chinese at the time of their early treaties with the Russians, in order that their ce lestial subjects might not become rooted to the soil, but consider themselves as sojourners only for the purpose of international trade.

THE MAGAZINES.

HARPER.

The September number of Harper's attracts imme diate attention by the rare beauty of the illustrations. One frontispiece is a charming picture of "A Sunday Morning in Surrey," engraved by Hoskin, after Alfred Parsons, and bearing reference to one of those interesting papers in which Mrs. John | the 'Devil can quote Scripture to his purpose,' and Lilhe describes so well the aspects of English rural | that more devilment has been done in God's name and provincial life. The cuts given with the text of the article are of various qualities-some of them very good. "A Summer at York"-not the old Eng- from the teaching of others; that it was not the reland but the New-England York-is the subject of a sult of disease; and that Guiteau attempted to few pleasant pages by Sarab D. Clark. with admir- | make others believe that it was a delusion as an exable illustrations; and a historical and descriptive account, by Elise Allen, of the famous castle of Wemberg, in Suabia, known as the Weibertrene, Militarization in transport in the size of enough, he may be "berticled after the size of enough, he may be "berticled after the size of enough, he may be "berticled after the size of enough, he may be "berticled after the size of enough the size of the size is illustrated with drawings made for this magazine

ished may be found among them. His narrative is not lacking in incident or in picturesqueness. Of the other articles in The Atlantic the most notable are Mr. M. D. Conway's excellent description of a two days' ramble with the British Geological Association on the weald of Sussex, and A. C. McClurg's "The Last Chance of the Confederacy," a narrative of the attempt by General Johnston to overpower Sherman during the march from Savannah toward Richmond. General Sherman, according to this article, was taken by tonsville-and has singularly underrated in his Memoirs the nature of an engagement in which the advance of his army, sustaining until nightfall an attack by greatly superior numbers, was only saved from disastrous defeat by the extraordinary gallantry of the officers and men. Apart from its historical importance, which controversy perhaps may have to determine, the paper deserves great praise as a vivid piece of narrative and description.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

Mr. Clarence Cock's survey of "Agriculture in interier" makes some uncomfortable statements with the vigor for which this able critic has long seen noted. "The cotrages and small houses of he last century, scattered, not infrequently, over the older New-England States, particularly over Eastern Massachusetts, and found plentifully in New-York—are the true types of a domestic architecture fitted to our climate and to our general mode of living." Within a few years the intrinsic excellences of these houses have been "rediscovered"; and they are "borne in mind by a score of young, ambitions architects, who would make better use of their models if they were not excel on by their own anabition and by the demands of their clears to add scenery Mr. Howells's artistic in our memory. Mr. Howells's but it is there still, at soft the striking, is lighter than that of Mr. James. He will so for the soft in the old with a severity of the analysis; but it is there still. And when, as in the "Undiscovered Country," his people begin to bere has thind they we have a satisfant, is lighter than that of Mr. James. He will so for the soft in the will offer than that of Mr. James. He will so for the is often satisfant, is lighter than that of Mr. James. He will so for the is often satisfant, is lighter than that of Mr. James. He will so for the interesting in the will not never supercitions. His delicious humor hides with kindly drollery the severity over the older New-England States, particularly over due to the viter of the article will be so fitted to our life provided the provided states and the provid joicing like little wanton boys that swim on blad-ders, these last half dozen summers, on a sea of able houses, the impression is mevitable that what should be the true aim of the architect, the comfort of the occupants expressed with elegancy, has been

of the trade and mementos of the same d master-printers, was opened the next year. But probably there is no greater currosity in the collection than the business which was brought to been at work three hundred years in the charge of

"Ecclesiastical agent"—that is to say, in plain English, a benefice-broker and the disclosures are certainly curious. Miss Elia J. McMahou writes an excellent biographical and critical notice of the famous Spanish novelist and tale-writer who will probably always be known by her nom degacric of "Fernan Caballero" Instead it would be a little puzzling perhaps to choose what clse to call

of the famous Spanish novelist and tale-writer who will probably always be known by her non deguery of "Fernan Cabolliro" Instead it would be a little puzzling rechaps to choose what close to call her, for she was born to a German mans and was thrice married. Nothing cond be more thoroughly Spanish than the spirit of her writtings, but her nationality was almost as mixed as her names. She was oorn to Rwiterfand; her falter was German, and her mother was of Spanish and Irish parentage.

BEAIN.

The article in this English quarterly which has most interest for Americans is the discussion by Dr. J. C. Buckmill, one of its editors, of "The Flea of Insantity in the case of Charles Julius Guitean." Dr. Buckmill reviews the papers by Dr. Hammond, Dr. Folson and one or two others, upon which the few who believe in fuirean's insanity chiedly rely, and he dissents from their conclusions with considerable emphasis. The rulings of the Court and he verthet of the jury are pronounced perfectly just. But Dr. Buckmill is surprised that more was not made at the trail of the influence of the doctrines of the Oneida Perfectionists. "The inconsistency involved in the belief that God can inspire a wicked act does not make the belief an insan one, for we know that the belief that God can inspire a wicked act does not make the belief an insan one one of who where the health was not a reason of the consistency involved in the belief that God can inspire a wicked act does not make the belief an insan one one, for we know that the belief that God can inspire a wicked act does not make the belief an insan one one, for we know that the health of the proposition of the content of the proposition of the content of the proposition of the proposition of the content of the proposition of the propositi

blase air, and let their stories end badly because they think the world such a tiresome and imperfect place that they can't conscientensily flatter it by giving if even temporarily the ideal completeness which betongs to an artistic conception. It is like private theatiticals, with the light humorous characters neatily carricatured, and the refused parts of the ladies and gentlemen given with nee appreciation, but with no ability to render the powerful passions that make a play great. Our authors have none of those warm likes and dislikes for the creations of their brain which the great foreign artists have. They stand aside and describ them with a cold and critical severity that real manufacture, and the refused which is always painful to have that examined and pendiar, than would be inferred from an exclusive study of his more specially characteristic work. But within the limits of that work mast we look, of course, for the genuine credentials of his fame; and hudgest among them were actually and understanding the most performed in the country field developed by the same super civilized mood, swayed by slight half-felt emotions, with no strong soul-possessing passions. We feel that we cannot sympathize very keenly with people who are so chillingly revealed to us, and it danks us to find that we care more for them than the author, who ought to know them best. They are our friends, and it is always painful to have half-inported faults of those we are attached to set before us so clearly and unforgetable. The shows, neck-tie of Heary James's here in "The American," the country field doorstep experience of "The Lady," of the Aroostook," are blots on their characters that stick in our memory. Mr. Howells stoneth it is a free than the country field doorstep experience of "The Lady," of the Aroostook," are blots on their characters that the Night proposed that the country field doorstep experience of "The Lady," of the Aroostook," are blots on their characters that stek in our memory. Mr. Howells should have the cou

left entirely out of sight, and that the exhibition of the architect's ingenious fancy in the invention of dodges, to be executed without the least regard to fitness or cost, has taken the place of the scrious intellectual motives that ruled an older fime."

LIPPINCOTT.

The opening illustrated arricle, "An Autwerp Printing-House," by Rose G. Kingsley, describes the very enrious museum which has been established of hate years in the ancient printing-house of Christopher Phantin and his son-in-law and successor, John Moretus, and gives some account of the bives and enterprises of those famous sixteenths, century worthies, and of the later and not less famous members of the Moretus family who kept up the name and the business even to the present day. Edward Moretus sold the time-konored shop to the City of Aniwerp in 1876, and the museum, rich in antiquities of the trade and mementos of the Acticulezeptonal carefuliness and cambridge the regard to a fertinest rank in the highest class of English pacts. Never was any one of them but Sheley, so little of a marvellous hour and the highest regard to a fertinest rank in the inglete. His third book raused hand once to a ferenced; in all the my one of them but Sheley so little of a marvellous hour and the misurable place. His third book raused hand once to a ference was any one of them but Sheley so little of a marvellous hour and the highest regard to a ference was any one of them but Sheley so little of a marvellous hour and was a marvellous hour and the highest regard to a ference was any one of them but Sheley so little of a marvellous hour and was a marvellous hour regard to a marvellous hour regard to a marvellous hour regard to the high pacts. Never was any one of them but Sheley so little of a marvellous hour regard to the most called the marvellous hour and the high pacts. Never was any one of the hind marvellous by one of the sale pacts. Never was any one of the hind marvellous hour

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